

---

**FULL TEXT OF CASES (USPQ FIRST SERIES)**  
In re Lukach, Olson, and Spurlin, 169 USPQ 795 (CCPA 1971)

---

In re Lukach, Olson, and Spurlin, 169 USPQ 795 (CCPA 1971)

## **In re Lukach, Olson, and Spurlin**

**(CCPA)**  
**169 USPQ 795**

**Decided May 27, 1971**  
**No. 8517**

**U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals**

### **Headnotes**

#### **PATENTS**

##### **1. Specification - Sufficiency of disclosure (§ 62.7)**

Where applicant claims a class of compositions, he must describe that class in order to meet description requirement of 35 U.S.C. 112; however, invention claimed need not be described in *ipsis verbis* in order to satisfy this requirement.

##### **2. Patentability - Anticipation - In general (§ 51.201)**

##### **Specification - Sufficiency of disclosure (§ 62.7)**

>Description of a single embodiment of broadly claimed subject matter constitutes a description of the invention for anticipation purposes, but the same information in a specification might not alone be enough to provide a description of that invention for purposes of adequate disclosure.

#### **Particular patents-Copolymers**

Lukach, Olson, and Spurlin, Copolymers, all claims of application refused.

#### **Case History and Disposition:**

Page 795

Appeal from Board of Appeals of the Patent Office.

Application for patent of Carl A. Lukach, Setha G. Olson, and Harold M. Spurlin, Serial No. 442,186, filed Mar. 23, 1965; Patent Office Group 140. From decision rejecting all claims, applicants appeal. Affirmed.

**Attorneys:**

Marion C. Staves, Wilmington, Del., for appellants.

S. Wm. Cochran (Fred W. Sherling of counsel) for Commissioner of Patents.

**Judge:**

Before Rich, Almond, Baldwin, and Lane, Associate Judges, and Skelton, Judge, United States Court of Claims, sitting by designation.

**Opinion Text**

**Opinion By:**

Lane, Judge.

This appeal is from the decision of the Patent Office Board of Appeals affirming the rejection of all claims in appellants' application serial No. 442,186, filed March 23, 1965, for Copolymers. We affirm.

The application is stated to be a continuation of copending application serial No. 186,326, filed April 10, 1962, which we shall call the parent application. The parent application is stated to be a continuation-in-part of then copending application serial No. 82,417, filed January 13, 1961, now U. S. Patent 3,153,023. We shall call this application the grandparent.<sup>1</sup> The instant application and the parent appear to contain identical disclosures. However, in order to avoid a time bar under

Page 796

§ 102(b) arising from appellants' British patent 857,183, issued to Hercules Powder Co., the complete specification of which was published December 29, 1960, appellants need the benefit of the filing date of the grandparent application.

One requirement for obtaining that benefit is that the invention now claimed has to have been disclosed in both the parent and grandparent applications "in the manner provided by the first paragraph of section 112." 35 U.S.C. 120. Whether it was so disclosed is the issue before us, all other requirements of § 120 being clearly met.

Each of the claims is drawn to copolymers of ethylene and propylene, the copolymers being defined by certain recited physical characteristics. Claim 1 is illustrative:

1. A solid elastomeric copolymer of ethylene and propylene having from about 25 mole % to about 60 mole % of repeating units derived from propylene, a reduced specific viscosity of at least about 1.3, a Mw/Mn ratio of at least 2.0 and less than about 3.0, a solubility in n-heptane at -15°C. of at least about 93% by weight and a solubility in a mixture of equal volumes of n-heptane and acetone at 20°C. of less than about 6% by weight, wherein at least 90% of the total copolymer has a propylene content within 5 percentage units of the average composition.

The significance of these limitations is said to be as follows: The copolymers within the claim

1. Are solid. This is indicated by the recitations of "reduced specific viscosity of at least about 1.3" and "solubility in a mixture of equal volumes of n-heptane and acetone at 20°C. of less than about 6% by weight."
2. Are elastomeric. This is indicated by the recitations "having from about 25 mole % to about 60 mole % of repeating units derived from propylene" and "a solubility in n-heptane at -15°C. of at least about 93% by weight."
3. Are essentially homogeneous as to composition. This is indicated by the recitation "at least 90% of the total copolymer has a propylene content within 5 percentage units of the average composition."
4. Have a narrow molecular weight distribution. This is indicated by the recitations "a Mw/Mn ratio of at least 2.0 and less than 3.0."

We focus on the last-mentioned recitation. Mw stands for weight-average molecular weight, and Mn stands for number-average molecular weight. The computation of the value of each of these terms is apparently a complicated matter. See Billmeyer, Textbook of Polymer Science, pp. 56-57, 66-67 (1962). Appellants contend that the ratio Mw/Mn is a recognized indication of molecular weight distribution. This may be so. The examiner, however, was of the view that the "ratio of at least 2.0 and less than 3.0 is not supported in any of the parents." The board agreed, stating: "[T]he examiner's position is that the range recited in the claims is not disclosed in the earlier applications, and we do not find any disclosure of such a range." For this reason, among others, the board held that appellants were not entitled to the benefit of the grandparent application and hence affirmed the § 102(b) rejection.

As pointed out above, the question is whether the parent and grandparent applications disclose, "in the manner provided by the first paragraph of section 112," the invention now claimed. From the board's language it is apparently the description requirement, rather than the enablement provisions or best mode provision, of the first paragraph of § 112, which was considered not to have been met.

[1] It is undisputed by appellants that where an applicant claims, as here, a class of compositions, he must describe *that class* in order to meet the description requirement of the statute. See *In re Ahlbrecht*, 58 CCPA 848, 435 F.2d 908, 168 USPQ 293 (1971); *In re DiLeone and Lucas*, 58 CCPA 925, 436 F.2d 1404, 168 USPQ 592 (1971); *In re DiLeone*, 58 CCPA 934, 436 F.2d 1033, 168 USPQ 598 (1971). The question then is whether appellants have done so in the parent and grandparent applications. We agree with the examiner and the board that they have not.

Looking to the grandparent application, we find no express mention of the Mw/Mn ratio of the copolymers described therein. Appellants correctly argue, however, that the invention claimed does not have to be described in *ipsis verbis* in order to satisfy the description requirement of § 112. See, e.g., *Henry J. Kaiser Co. v. McLouth Steel Corp.*, 257 F.Supp. 372, 429, 150 USPQ 239, 284 (E.D. Mich. 1966), affd., 400 F.2d 36, 158 USPQ 565 (6th Cir. 1968), cert. denied, 393 U.S. 1119, 160 USPQ 832 (1969).

The matter of what language constitutes sufficient description to support a claim of given breadth has been a troublesome question. See, e.g., the DiLeone cases and *In re Ahlbrecht*, *supra*. An especially difficult aspect of this problem has been the situations involving specifications which describe *broader* subject matter than is subsequently

grandparent application disclosed a genus of copolymers having, among other characteristics, "narrow molecular weight distribution," and that they are now further limiting the claims to the subgenus wherein the distribution is indicated by a Mw/Mn ratio between 2.0 and 3.0. They point out that the examiner has agreed that one of the working examples in the grandparent inherently describes a copolymer which would have a Mw/Mn ratio of 2.6. They then urge that this court's decision in *In re Risse*, 54 CCPA 1495, 378 F.2d 948, 154 USPQ 1 (1967), stands for the proposition that an applicant is entitled, as to a claimed subgenus, to the benefit of the filing date of a parent application if the parent discloses a genus wholly encompassing the claimed subgenus and also discloses a species within that subgenus.

We note, first of all, that the grandparent application here does not disclose any defined genus of which the presently claimed copolymers are a subgenus. The grandparent application states merely that the molecular weight distribution of copolymers therein described is "narrow." As far as we know from the record, this term has no reasonably precise meaning in the art, and hence we are unable to tell what relationship, if any, exists between the grandparent disclosure and the presently claimed class of copolymers. Therefore, even if the rule appellants extract from *Risse* represents the law, it is inapplicable here.

We are thus left with the single example inherently disclosing a copolymer having a Mw/Mn ratio of 2.6. This single example does not alone provide support for the recited range from 2.0 to 3.0, and nothing has been brought to our attention to show that any other language in the grandparent application, taken together with the knowledge of persons skilled in the art, points to the recited range. Accordingly, the grandparent application does not, either expressly or inherently, disclose the invention now claimed, and appellant is not entitled to the benefit of the grandparent filing date. It follows that appellants cannot overcome the § 102(b) time bar arising from publication of the complete specification of their British patent.

[2] Appellants have raised a further point. They contend that "[t]here is an inconsistency constituting an inequity in rejecting the claims as fully met by the Hercules British patent under 35 U.S.C. 102, while at the same time holding that appellants cannot obtain the benefit of the filing date of the U. S. counterpart." What they are saying, in terms of the statute, is that if "the invention was \* \* \* described" in the British reference within the meaning of § 102(b), there must have been a "description of the invention" in the corresponding grandparent application within the meaning of the first paragraph of § 112. This argument appears to overlook the law that the description of a single embodiment of broadly claimed subject matter constitutes a description of the invention for anticipation purposes (see, e.g., *In re Ruscetta*, 45 CCPA 968, 255 F.2d 687, 118 USPQ 101 (1958)), whereas the same information in a specification might not alone be enough to provide a description of that invention for purposes of adequate disclosure. See, e.g., *In re Ahlbrecht*, *supra*. There are other apparent anomalies between the requirements for claim-anticipating disclosures and for claim-supporting disclosures. See, e.g., *In re Hafner*, 56 CCPA 1424, 410 F.2d 1403, 161 USPQ 783 (1969). If the law in these situations really produces inequities, the proper remedy is in Congress.

The decision of the board is *affirmed*.

#### Footnotes

Footnote 1. The grandparent was a continuation-in-part of application serial No. 796,261, filed March 2, 1959, now abandoned. This fact, however, is not critical to the issues before us.

**- End of Case -**

---

Contact customer relations at: [customercare@bna.com](mailto:customercare@bna.com) or 1-800-372-1033

ISSN 1526-8535

Copyright © 2005, The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.  
[Copyright FAQs](#) | [Internet Privacy Policy](#) | [BNA Accessibility Statement](#) | [License](#)

Reproduction or redistribution, in whole or in part, and in any form, without express written permission, is prohibited except as permitted by the BNA Copyright Policy. <http://www.bna.com/corp/index.html#V>

---